
fairly implied by one of those symbolical expo-

THE SOUTHERN SECESSION AND THE NORTHERN UNION.—The heading printed to this paragraph was the title of a lecture given by Mr. C. G. Goble, in the Presbyterian Church, New-quarrier, on the 11th inst. The Rev. Dr. Sted occupied the chair, and presided over the lecturer. At the close of the lecture, Mr. Goble moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Sted, by Professor Smith, who was unanimously adopted. Mr. Sted, the lecturer, was a most interesting and thoughtful, and was listened to with much interest. He appeared from the lecture's by the audience. It was long since a resident in the New England States of America, and he had been in the service of the State of Massachusetts. The following notes will serve to show how Mr. Goble's speech was received by the audience.

tion; but no great charm of the lecture consisted in the modest unassuming but nevertheless decided manner in which he gave utterance to his convictions. Mr. Galtie was the first in his first lecture he had endeavored to show the difference between the *theoria* of Plato, Parmenides and the difference in the manner in which work was carried on in the Northern and Southern States of America. He had attempted to show that those things had wrought long ago a difference so essential that it seemed to be a question of time when the difference between the North and South, which these facts pointed to, would take place. He had endeavored to show that while slavery

not inevitably had a large share in the evil which had come upon the country, yet still felt that the point that was really at the heart of the matter, and that had threatened the only hope of the Americans being one people instead of two—the question of slavery—would probably have been settled without any intervention of the Union at all. He had attempted to indicate the true question at issue was how Republican governments were to be carried out, whether the States were to be at liberty to go on as they pleased, or whether the Union with as much freedom as they came to demand, or whether the Central Government was to exercise a measure of control. It was, as he apprehended, the question of State Sovereignty.

thirty. To-night, he would endeavor to speak a few minutes after seven o'clock. He did not so much mean to give the form as to give the substance of affairs. When Mr. Wright and Cobden regarded the form of government as nearly perfect as possible, but the Canadians, and some other thinking men, who were not so much in such confidence in the political machinery now before us, considered deep, difficulty, and blood. It would be needless to say that the speaker intended to infuse the large amount of his own feelings into the subject. In the United States; but then their country was the very thing which he feared. He thought the American, who often looked on with despair or indifference at the consumption of blood and treasure which he could not control, and into which he could not enter. Although the present excitement might be thought to have arisen from the fact that the native American, the lecturer still believed that when

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... that they looked with foreboding to the future of the country, and had anticipated the great confusion and calamity long before it came upon them. The Presidents had been chosen for their personal worth, but for their insignificance. Daniel Webster, one of the finest minds America ever produced, had not been eminent enough to be elected President, but men far his inferior had been raised to that distinction. If you looked at the photographs of the Presidents from Washington to Lincoln, you saw a marked decline; there was a total difference in physique, in stature, in respectability—the one class was the antithesis of the other. It was true that the Senate had always been a

...the House of Representatives...hundreds at a time...\$6. in...A tele...Kangaroo...ARKLY...JAPAN

There were exceptions. The present contest had shown what we had expected—a fierce spirit of war in the North. It was not matter of surprise that the South rejoiced that the signs of strife should be let loose, but very few believed that the North would turn upon a bloody struggle as it had done. It should be remembered, however, that the North had always been a nation of soldiers, and of every man there was the review of a citizen soldier. The taste for military romance passed rapidly into a land of business to a land of swords, enlistment, and conscription. Here the lecturer briefly glanced at the wars

the present struggle, careening in its extent and interest that had ever been known, where hist encountered such id the wilderness now sent up his brothers where fruit trees had flourished. But, supposing all to be over, the South would have no peace; they would have ruled it with bayonets—What was to be done with our victorious army? Louis Napoleon was, perhaps, as clever as Abraham Lincoln; he had found that an army needed employment, and his struggle will have been swayed by the murmurs of his troops. Now there, perhaps, that Lincoln would be able to keep so restless a class quiet so great a multitude as was likely to surround the con-

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There had been a great deal of bluster about war with England. Educated Americans had no ill-will towards her, but their acknowledgment of her honest neutrality could not be very powerful. The mob never thinks, and the middle class in the States is not much better. The war with England is exceedingly popular in America, and is being waged in special favour with venal politicians. The cry had been repeatedly raised, and at the end of the present struggle we might again expect the war about, since Mr. Roberto keeps his hands simply behind the backs of the Americans and the Americans lack of an army and naval resources. The latter of these hindrances would not exist

the future, and the former might not. The first task
Canada had long been a favourite topic, and was on
the agenda of the conference. The first task was to
most. Canada was at this moment defences and
most exposed. Charming cities, towns, and villages stood
together for a distance of more than five hundred
miles, and all that accumulation of property lay at the
mercy of the invaders. The American authorities, the
Canadians, and the Canadians, in case of war, must suffer
terribly. They knew what to expect, and were preparing
the best they might. All was being done that could be done
to protect the country. The American authorities, the
our North American fellow-subjects to maintain their
the future, and the former might not. The first task

and Quakers in Birmingham, admired the Americans, but the Canadians, who knew them better than either, would have nothing to do with them. Twice since 1812 the land had been dyed with blood, and the Canadians had fought to the bitter end. It was not surprising that they had no sympathy for the lecturer here spoke of the importance and moral influence which the colonies of Britain have upon the Empire, and expressed his opinion that if Canada stood by Great Britain, Great Britain would stand by her. The colonists of Canada would be taken to living the religious life by Britain of all her possessions. With all deference to that singularly eloquent and bellicose Quaker

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the whole of the States to remain united brotherly
 more and to continue to progress as they had
 there do the peace of the world could be secure,—but
 would be peace at the expense of rights and liberties
 of the continent of America united and well people would
 rather its form of government, command manitons,
 wealth, and men sufficient to overawe the others; and
 that man must have very little insight into human nature
 and must be sorely beset in repugnance to his could think
 such a Government would not rashly use its powers,
 and so regard to the claims of others and an all-
 moring respect for its own. Mr. Guine

and eloquently and comprehensively. The President's history and position of British America, the United States, and the fact that while the people of both countries had much to quarrel about, they were nevertheless united in the fact which they could be justly proud, yet that there was no room for jealousy or malice, and he defended himself against any such insinuation. But the American Government was not in its organization and its aims, and the habits of many of its representatives failed to command the respect and esteem of the President. The President, the House of Representatives, the Senate, the Judges—all were the mere creatures, not of the intelligence of America, but of the passions—the roaring of the passions that had been fed on flattery, and which

and its very name was required must again be honoured. It was
 simply untrue to allege that republicanism, as such, was
 the terror of English rulers and the ground of European
 hostility. What Europe distrusted was the presence of a
 smouldering volcano which at any moment might burst forth
 and spread its devastating lava everywhere. The recovered
 nations concluded his remarks by expressing his hope
 that all things might be wisely governed, and that peace,
 order, and plenty might be established.

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